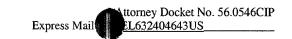
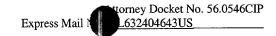
WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1	1.	A method for actuating a perforating gun in a wellbore, comprising the steps of:			
2		(a)	providing a first downhole structure that comprises a non-acoustic		
3			identification transmitter unit that stores an identification code and transmits		
4			a non-acoustic signal corresponding to the identification code;		
5		(b)	providing a perforating gun having a non-acoustic receiver unit that can		
6			receive the signal transmitted by the identification transmitter unit, decode		
7			the signal to determine the identification code corresponding thereto, and		
8			compare the identification code to a preset target identification code;		
9		(c)	lowering the perforating gun in close enough proximity to the first downhole		
10			structure so that the non-acoustic receiver unit can receive the non-acoustic		
11			signal transmitted by the non-acoustic identification transmitter unit;		
12		(d)	comparing the identification code determined by the non-acoustic receiver		
13			unit to the target identification code; and		
14		(e)	if the determined identification code matches the target identification code,		
15			the perforating gun is fired.		
1	2.	The n	nethod of claim 1, wherein the identification code is used to determine the		
2		depth	depth of the perforating gun in the borehole.		
1	3.	The method of claim 1, wherein the perforating gun is lowered with a supporting			
2		structure.			
1	4.	The method of claim 1, wherein the perforating gun is lowered through free fall.			
1	5.	A method or orienting downhole equipment in a wellbore, comprising the steps of:			
2		(a)	providing a downhole conduit having at least one inlet and a plurality of		
3			outlets, the downhole conduit further having a non-acoustic identification		
4			transmitter unit that stores an identification code and transmits a non-acoustic		
5			signal corresponding to the identification code;		
6		(b)	providing a downhole structure that comprises a non-acoustic receiver unit		
7			that can receive the signal transmitted by the identification transmitter unit,		



8			decode the signal to determine the identification code corresponding thereto,		
9			and compare the identification code to a preset target identification code; the		
10			downhole structure moveable through the conduit;		
11		(c)	moving the downhole structure in close enough proximity to the non-acoustic		
12			receiver unit to receive the non-acoustic signal transmitted by the non-		
13			acoustic identification transmitter unit; and		
14		(d)	orienting the downhole structure through one of the plurality of outlets based		
15			on the determined identification code.		
1	6.	The r	method of claim 5, wherein the conduit is a Y-Block.		
1	7.	The method of claim 6, wherein the non-acoustic identification transmitter unit is			
2		located above the Y-Block to guide the downhole structure through one of the			
3		plurality of outlets.			
1	8.	The method of claim 6, further comprising a second non-acoustic identification			
2		transmitter unit located below the Y-Block to provide indication of correct entry into			
3		the outlets.			
1	9.	A method of providing telemetry from downhole to a surface operator, comprising:			
2		(a)	providing a transmitter unit in a downhole structure;		
3		- ·			
		(b)	providing a downhole tool having a non-acoustic receiver unit, data sensors, a		
4		(b)	providing a downhole tool having a non-acoustic receiver unit, data sensors, a microprocessor, and releasably storing a plurality of non-acoustic transmitter		
4 5		(b)	•		
		(b) (c)	microprocessor, and releasably storing a plurality of non-acoustic transmitter		
5			microprocessor, and releasably storing a plurality of non-acoustic transmitter units;		
5 6			microprocessor, and releasably storing a plurality of non-acoustic transmitter units; moving the downhole tool in close enough proximity to the downhole		
5 6 7			microprocessor, and releasably storing a plurality of non-acoustic transmitter units; moving the downhole tool in close enough proximity to the downhole structure so that the non-acoustic receiver unit can receive the non-acoustic		
5 6 7 8		(c)	microprocessor, and releasably storing a plurality of non-acoustic transmitter units; moving the downhole tool in close enough proximity to the downhole structure so that the non-acoustic receiver unit can receive the non-acoustic signal transmitted by the non-acoustic transmitter unit;		
5 6 7 8 9		(c)	microprocessor, and releasably storing a plurality of non-acoustic transmitter units; moving the downhole tool in close enough proximity to the downhole structure so that the non-acoustic receiver unit can receive the non-acoustic signal transmitted by the non-acoustic transmitter unit; writing data acquired from the data sensors to one of the plurality of non-		
5 6 7 8 9 10		(c) (d)	microprocessor, and releasably storing a plurality of non-acoustic transmitter units; moving the downhole tool in close enough proximity to the downhole structure so that the non-acoustic receiver unit can receive the non-acoustic signal transmitted by the non-acoustic transmitter unit; writing data acquired from the data sensors to one of the plurality of non-acoustic transmitter units, the data written by the microprocessor;		
5 6 7 8 9 10 11		(c) (d) (e)	microprocessor, and releasably storing a plurality of non-acoustic transmitter units; moving the downhole tool in close enough proximity to the downhole structure so that the non-acoustic receiver unit can receive the non-acoustic signal transmitted by the non-acoustic transmitter unit; writing data acquired from the data sensors to one of the plurality of non-acoustic transmitter units, the data written by the microprocessor; releasing the one of the plurality of non-acoustic transmitter units; and		



- 1 11. The method of claim 9, wherein the data sensors provide pressure measurements.
- 1 12. The method of claim 9, wherein the data sensors provide time measurements.
- 1 13. The method of claim 9, wherein circulating fluids provide for the return to the
- 2 surface of the one of the plurality of non-acoustic transmitter units.
- 1 14. A method of providing communication downhole from the surface of a well,
- 2 comprising:
- 3 (a) providing a downhole structure having a non-acoustic receiver unit; and
- 4 (b) moving a non-acoustic transmitter unit into close enough proximity of the
- downhole structure for the non-acoustic receiver unit to receive a signal from
- 6 the non-acoustic transmitter unit.
- 1 15. The method of claim 14, wherein the downhole structure further has a
- 2 microprocessor provided for analyzing the signal provided by the transmitter unit.
- 1 16. The method of claim 15, wherein the microprocessor actuates or installs downhole
- 2 equipment.
- 1 17. The method of claim 14, wherein the non-acoustic transmitter unit is moved by
- wellbore fluids.
- 1 18. The method of claim 14, wherein the non-acoustic transmitter unit is moved by
- 2 attachment to a drop ball.
- 1 19. A method of receiving data from a downhole well from the surface of the well,
- 2 comprising:
- 3 (a) providing non-acoustic transmitter units in the downhole well;
- 4 (b) moving at least one non-acoustic receiver units into close enough proximity
- 5 to the non-acoustic transmitter units to receive data; and
- 6 (c) return the non-acoustic transmitter units to the surface.
- 1 20. The method of claim 19, wherein the at least one receiver unit is moved by well
- 2 fluids.
- 1 21. The method of claim 19, wherein the at least one receiver unit is moved by a
- 2 conveyance tool.

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1	22.	The method of claim 19, wherein the non-acoustic transmitter units are returned with		
2		well fluids.		
1	23.	The method of claim 19, wherein the non-acoustic transmitter units are returned by a		
2		conveyance tool.		
1	24.	A method for communicating between downhole tools and equipment in a wellbore,		
2		comprising the steps of:		
3		(a) providing a first downhole structure having one or more non-acoustic		
4		transmitter units and one or more non-acoustic receiver units;		
5		(b) providing a second downhole structure having one or more non-acoustic		
6		transmitter units and one or more non-acoustic receiver units;		
7		(c) receiving a signal from the one or more non-acoustic transmitter units of the		
8		first downhole structure with the one or more non-acoustic receiver units of		
9		the second downhole structure; and		
10		(c) receiving a signal from the one or more non-acoustic transmitter units of the		
11		second downhole structure with the one or more non-acoustic receiver units		
12		of the first downhole structure.		
1	25.	The method of claim 24, further comprising actuating or installing downhole		
2		equipment.		
1	26.	The method of claim 24, further comprising returning the signal to the surface of the		
2		wellbore.		
1	27.	The method of claim 24, further comprising storing the signal with one or more non-		

acoustic receiver units of the first and second downhole structure.